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space). In the latter type, 14 per cent of all observations show an indoor illumination equal to less than 0.2 per cent of the outdoor value, whereas 9 per cent of the observations in the buildings with fenestral windows were below this ratio. The difference is, however, much less than we had anticipated.

If the window-to-floor ratio does not appear to be highly significant in these instances, the effect of sky angle is exceedingly clear cut. It will be noted that the fenestral-window workrooms above the third floor (type C) showed in every one of 90 individual measurements over 0.4 per cent of the outdoor illumination, and in 71 per cent of these measurements over 2 per cent of the outdoor value. These higher rooms practically all enjoyed the advantage of an unobstructed sky exposure.

From this somewhat extended analysis—an analysis warranted only by the entire lack of American standards based on the indoor-to-outdoor illumination ratio and the meagerness of published results in regard even to direct daylight measurements—we may conclude that the natural illumination of this plant is, in general, excellent, 86 per cent of all observations being in excess of the tentative limit of 0.4 per cent suggested above. The illumination above the third story of the fenestral-window buildings (window to floor ratio over 0.2—sky exposure unobstructed) is practically perfect, whereas the lower stories of these same buildings (sky angle approximately 45°) show 17 per cent of all observations below 0.4 per cent, and the sash-window rooms (window-to-floor-space ratio under 0.2) in low buildings show 24 per cent of all observations below this standard.

We made no special study of the daylight glare problem in this plant; but with a few exceptions this condition was well controlled by arranging working planes at right angles to the windows, by placing machines so that the operator did not face the window when at work, and by the use of shades.

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### **CASES OF INFLUENZA REPORTED BY STATES, 1922.**

The accompanying table shows, by weeks, the number of cases of influenza reported by State health officers from January 22 to April 8, 1922.

On pages 640–641 of the Public Health Reports for March 17, 1922, appears a table giving the number of cases of influenza reported by State health officers during the first 10 weeks of the years 1920, 1921, and 1922.

The aggregate estimated population of the 29 States and the District of Columbia is approximately 67,800,000.

*Number of cases of influenza reported by States from Jan. 22 to Apr. 8, 1922, inclusive, by weeks.*

State.	Number of cases reported during week ended—										
	Janu- ary—	February—				March—				April—	
	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18	25	1	8
Alabama.....	3	26	95	29	20	31	185	340	177	410	160
Arkansas.....	88	192	232	158	202	371	409	529	1,032	302	300
California.....	48	92	845	4,315	10,033	9,917	4,627	3,289	1,169	717	294
Colorado (exclusive of Denver).....	2	4	6	17	12	67	937	755	146	185	21
Connecticut.....	22	109	518	1,325	675	711	486	194	146	71	41
Delaware.....	2	7	2	2	9	.....	2	16	38	11	5
District of Columbia.....	7	5	9	8	7	9	9	3	4	6	1
Florida.....	6	15	35	123	118	68	72	74	57	36	31
Georgia.....	64	74	81	128	162	179	149	268	470	407	154
Illinois.....	125	108	417	633	1,069	809	735	765	696	180	123
Kansas.....	121	364	440	480	901	626	557	524	321	352	124
Kentucky.....	51	332	640	705	748	1,088	495	548	398	355	.....
Louisiana.....	8	10	39	36	368	469	1,603	3,527	3,669	3,232	355
Maine.....	14	97	145	131	441	487	352	223	222	158	215
Maryland.....	93	110	189	263	431	612	814	728	409	411	306
Massachusetts.....	66	398	1,469	1,764	1,285	904	521	292	190	96	38
Minnesota.....	.....	2	12	10	44	71	209	245	16	206	8
Missouri.....	20	71	99	234	313	406	279	491	303	189	169
Montana.....	.....	1	.....	.....	188	178	263	674	435	53	14
Nebraska.....	.....	6	6	10	161	66	119	157	164	179	97
New Jersey.....	126	426	1,288	1,555	918	512	221	117	97	79	47
New Mexico.....	.....	10	14	35	92	304	209	437	1,534	87	250
New York (exclusive of New York City).....	173	694	771	1,577	1,568	1,774	1,973	1,796	1,424	773	824
New York City.....	1,230	5,731	7,070	3,284	1,312	592	310	173	120	99	59
Oregon.....	7	31	168	442	616	782	250	158	126	48	7
South Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	11	51	56	.....	4
Texas.....	6	57	141	123	76	353	1,181	240	237	154	543
Vermont.....	1	7	2	12	1	2	15	9	9	24	1
Washington.....	33	176	1,061	902	360	389	81	116	17	26	3
West Virginia.....	.....	62	59	82	446	178	143	98	66	46	46
Wisconsin.....	22	24	37	22	73	129	321	543	772	628	933
Total.....	2,338	9,180	15,894	18,383	22,285	22,352	17,573	17,425	14,542	9,543	5,173
Number of States re- porting cases.....	25	29	29	29	29	28	30	30	30	29	29

## DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA COMBINED

IN CERTAIN LARGE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 22 TO APRIL 8, 1922.

The accompanying table gives the number of reported deaths from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) combined, by weeks, from January 22 to April 8, 1922, inclusive, in 63 large cities of the United States.

The data were furnished by city health officers. Use was made of the figures contained in the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, in supplying deficiencies in the figures.

On pages 642-644 of the Public Health Reports for March 17, 1922, appears a table giving the number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) combined, in 36 of these cities during the first 10 weeks of the years 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922.

The population of the 63 cities, estimated as of July, 1921, is approximately 27,500,000.